NEW YORK HERALD BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT.

PROPRIETOR.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ATHENEUM, No. 565 Broadway.—GRAND VARIETY BE NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway, between Prince and

OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway, between Houston

UNION SQUARE THEATRE, Union square, between WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and Thirteenth BOOTH'S THEATRE, Twenty-third street, corner Sixth

THEATER COMIQUE, No. 514 Broadway.-PRETTY BOWERY THEATER, BOWERY .- A NIGHT ON A STEAM

GRAND OPERA HOUSE, Twenty-third st and Righth GERMANIA THEATRE, Fourteenth street, near Third

NEW PIPTH AVENUE THEATRE, 728 and 730 Broad-

WOOD'S MUSEUM, Broadway, corner Thirtieth st.-MRR. F. B. CONWAY'S BROOKLYN THEATRE. BRYANT'S OPERA HOUSE, Twenty-third st., corner

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, No. 201 Bowery.-FAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS, corner 28th st. and

NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 Broadway.-

TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Thursday, Feb. 27, 1873.

THE NEWS OF YESTERDAY.

To-Day's Contents of the Herald.

"THE MESSAGE OF THE PRESIDENT ON THE LOUISIANA POLITICAL TROUBLE!"-LEAD-ING EDITORIAL ARTICLE-SIXTH PAGE.

CONGRESS WORSHIPPING THE GOLDEN CALF ! RUTHLESS VERBAL WARFARE! THE BOTTLED-UP HERO UNCORKED AND SPUTTERING IN AMES' DEFENCE! BANKS IN FAVOR OF THE POLAND REPORT! BINGHAM AND BECK IN THE MELEE! THE

PATCHING UP A PEACE WITH THE MODOCS! THE SQUAW AMBASSADRESSES ARRANG-ING FOR THE "BIG TALK" WITH THE "BRAVES" OF THE COMMISSION! CAP-TAIN JACK ANXIOUS FOR PEACE-FOURTH

RUSSIAN SOCIALIST INSURRECTION! THE FIENDS BUTCHERING AND BURNING WITH VANDAL LIKE FEROCITY | DEFEAT OF THE REGULAR TROOPS SENT AGAINST THEM NEWS TRANSMISSION ESTOPPED! THE PLOT AND ITS VERY SERIOUS PROG-SEVENTH PAGE.

REVOLUTION IMMINENT IN PERU! A MOB PORCES ITS WAY INTO CONGRESS AND DEMANDS A CHANGE OF MINISTRY! PO LITICAL TROUBLE IN BOLIVIA-SEVENTH

A REVOLT ANTICIPATED AGAINST THE HAY-TIAN GOVERNMENT! PORT AU PRINCE ARMING-SEVENTH PAGE.

UTAH RECONSTRUCTION! A LOBBY SCHEME!

DANGERS IN THE NEW SPANISH PATHWAY!

AN ACTIVE CARLIST CAMPAIGN DECIDED UPON: GERMANY AND AUSTRIA UNFRIENDLY: SWISS RECOGNITION! A EUROPEAN COALITION IN DEFENCE OF

GERMANY-SEVENTH PAGE.

SPECIAL ITEMS OF WASHINGTON NEWS-SEV-BRTH PAGE.

A SECOND WATERLOO FOR TOM SCOTT! TEE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD DICTATOR GIVEN AWAY BY THE JERSEY PHILISTINES IN ASSEMBLY—TENTH PAGE.

TIME INTELLIGENCE-TENTH PAGE. LOOKING INTO THE EMIGRANT SWINDLES!

LITTLE GAMES OF THE SWINDLERS AND HOW THEY SUCCEED! MULLER'S MALVERSATION-FIFTH PAGE. AN EXCITING DAY IN WALL STREET! A GRAND TUMBLE IN THE STOCK MARKET!

CENT PER ANNUM! PACIFIC MAIL AND PANAMA AS SENSATIONS! GOLD HIGHER— THE PACIFIC MAIL PANIC-EIGHTH PAGE SCANNELL'S SANITY! HIS MOTHER'S TESTI-

TEMPT! GENERAL LEGAL BUSINESS-FIFTH PAGE. SHALL GOD BE MENTIONED IN THE FEDERAL

CONSTITUTION? A MEETING OF THE PRIENDS OF THE MEASURE! CUTTING UP THE FATHERS OF THE REPUBLIC-FOURTH PAGE.

THE GREAT INTERNATIONAL PIGEON SHOOT-ING MATCH-THE HERALD CUBAN NEWS COMMISSION-ART-FOURTH PAGE.

THE CHARTER PROGRESSES SLOWLY in the Assembly. The section regarding the Aldermen has been so amended as to give us twenty-one of those troublesome co ties instead of fifteen. They are, if the charter becomes a charter, to be selected three from each Senatorial district and six at large. An attempt to vest the appointing power in the Board of Aldermen was defeated, that power having been vested in the Mayor on the President and Senate plan. The endeavor to push the bill to a third reading last night was a failure, and the battle continues to-day.

SOCIALIST OUTRAGES IN RUSSIA. -By way of Vienna we are made aware that an insurrection of a somewhat serious character has broken out in the Russian provinces of Volhynia and Podolis. The insurrection is said to be of a socialistic character. Frightful atrocities are attributed to the insurgents. Neither age nor sex is spared, and, after glutting themselves with plunder, they ruthlessly destroy. The most serious aspect of the situation as presented is that a force of Russian troops sent to put down the insurgents have been defeated Socialism is no new thing in Russia; but socialism of the Paris Commune sort would partake somewhat of the character of I WIT PROTEIN LICENSING

THE REPUBLIC OF HAYER IS ON the eve of another revolution. Port au Prince has been at an early day.

The Message of the President on Louisicas Political Trouble.

The Message which the President sent to Congress on Wednesday regarding the political troubles in Louisiana appears to be some-thing of a special plea for federal interference in the local affairs of that State, and, at the same time, is an appeal to Congress to help him out of the dilemma. If there be sincerity in the representations of the President, and he does not want the present anomalous state of things and late usurpation of power in Louisiana to go by default—to pass over and leave the usurping government in power-he has got, to use a familiar simile, a white elephant on hand. We fear, however, that Congress and the President are disposed to make short work of the difficulty, by letting the usurping government stand, because that may serve party purposes. The signifi-cant expression in the Message that leads to this inference is that in which the President says, "If Congress differs from me as to what ought to be done, I respectfully urge its immediate decision to that effect; otherwise I shall feel obliged, as far as I can by the exercise of legitimate authority, to put an end to the unhappy controversy which disturbs the peace and prostrates the business of Louisiana, by the recognition and support of that government which is recognized and upheld by the Courts of the State." This, of course, means that the President will uphotd the Kellogg State government in case Congress takes no action, and it is probable that Congress will do nothing, and that the overwhelming party majority in that body would prefer to see the matter settled by the President in the way he proposes.

Congress is divided on the Louisiana question pretty much according to the political bias or affiliation of the members. For example, during the debate in the Senate on Wednesday Mr. Trumbull denounced the President for his interference, and advocated the establishment of the McEnery State government: Morton defended the action of the President and eulogized the Kellogg government, while Carpenter condemned both the State governments and asked for a new election. The Investigating Committee is at sea in this muddle just about the same. But practical common sense people ask if there is no principle at bottom—no solid ground to go upon to determine the right and to do what is just. In all the affairs of government there is some sound principle either of law or equity to guide those who wish to do right apart from political expediency or prejudices. It is just here where the President seems to be hampered. Honest by nature and at heart, he would be inclined to be just if not controlled by party considerations or by a stubborn adperence to the line of policy he entered upon at the commencement of the trouble. The first mistake was in permitting a federal judge to interfere in the State election of Louisiana, and the next in sanctioning, or, at least, in not repudiating, the action of this rampant partisan judge. But, having taken that ground, the President is too proud or too obstinate to acknowledge the error and to rectify the con-

Hence it is that the President in his Message pleads in extenuation of the action of Judge Durell, which was really the source of all the trouble, the Enforcement act of Congress. With regard to the rival claim of Senators and Representatives from Louisians to seats in Congress he says each house is the proper judge of that; but about the controversy over elections to the Legislative Assembly and State offices he appears to sanction the course of the Circuit EUROPEAN CABLE NEWS! LONDON INSUR. Court of the United States at New Orleans on ANCE LOSSES BY THE CHICAGO AND the ground that it was under and by virtue of BOSTON FIRES! THE LABOR STRIKES IN the act of May 31, 1870, entitled "An act to the act of May 31, 1870, entitled "An act to enforce the right of the citizens of the United States to vote in the several States of the Union." No unprejudiced person believes that the action of the federal Judge was not for partisan purposes, was not arbitrary and unjustifiable; yet the President says he directed the United States Marshal to enforce ALBANY NEWS! LEGISLATIVE DOINGS-MARIthe process, and, if necessary, to use troops for that purpose. This was all under the En forcement act referred to, or, rather, by an overstraining of that act to suit political exigencies and to appear consistent. We need not go further into the details of this Louisiana difficulty. They are well known to the people everywhere. But there is an important principle involved, which affects the very existence of all State governments as well as that of Louisiana, which we cannot lose sight of.

It is all very well for the President to say, as he does in his Message, that he is extremely anxious to avoid any appearance of undue interference in State affairs; but words amount to nothing when the action is so different. The greatest tyrants often talk loudly of liberty while they are destroying it insidiously. Nothing was better established or more sacred in our system of government, up to the time of the war, when the republican party came into power, than the non-interference with State affairs by the federal government. The very basis of American free dom was local self-government through the municipalities and States. In fact, the germ of our liberty was found in the municipal governments of England, though it grew and be came much enlarged on the congenial soil of America. Unfortunately our shallow and time-serving politicians and tyro Presidents have lost sight of that, and are going as fast as possible to centralized potism. The Enforcement act referred to, in the hands of narrow-minded or sham statesmen, goes far to destroy the foundation of American liberty. If a federal judge on any pretext, from ignorance or to serve partisan political purposes, can set aside an election in Louisiana, why not in New York or Massachusetta? The pretence of carrying out the Enforcement act of Congress could be used in one State as well as another. Only think how monstrous it is that one man can subvert the machinery of government, defeat the will of the people and throw a State into anarchy! Have our liberties no better foundation than the caprice or partisan prejudice of one federal officer?

There appears to be a Pandora box of trouble in this Enforcement act. The time might come when an aspiring tyrant could use it as a pretext to place a large portion of the coundeclared in a state of siege, and, according to our Havana despatch, God and Liberty will be there has not been a fair election and that our Havana despatch, God and Liberty will be there has not been a fair election and that again invoked by the republican politicians certain citizens have been coerced to vote or Intelligences, in expectation restrained from voting, and then to find some | proposed Southern tour.

flexible, corrupt or partisan judge to issue his process and cause for military interference. We have had that on a small scale in Louisiana, and we may have it on a larger one. What would follow? In all probability the defrauded and injured tizens would revolt against such despotism and anarchy and oivil war and military rule be the result. Judge Durell, the other federal office-holders of New Orleans, the President and a partisan Congress are treading upon dangerous ground.

The course to have pursued in this Louisiana matter was to have allowed the proper State officers to decide upon the election turns and not to have permitted a federal judge or any other federal officer to interfere. However, after the mistake was made by interfering and the difficulty became in consequence more implicated, the alternative was to advise or authorize a new election. That would not have excused the first wrong step, but it would have applied the fairest and safest remedy. Why, then, should not Congress say to the people of Louisiana, "Your affairs have become terribly muddled, and that partly through the improper action of federal authority, and now there appears to be no way of extricating the State but through a new and fair election?" Why should not Congress meet the question thus and revert the whole matter back to the people of the State? When a wrong done cannot be repaired the only reasonable course is to make all the compensation possible. The people of Louisiana would, probably, accept such advice from Congress, or the Executive, particularly if offered in the kind manner proposed, and in the interest of peace. Then let this be the last case of federal interpostion in State elections or State affairs. American freedom, strongly as it may have been fortified, cannot long withstand such shocks. Next to admitting the duly elected State authorities, as returned by the proper local officers, which, perhaps, it would be difficult to do now, a new election seems to be the only just solution of the trouble and the way to peace.

The Last Scene but One in the Mobilier Trial Farce.

This morning the House of Representatives will decide, so far as it can, the fate of the Crédit Mobilier corruptionists. That the body has already shown a disposition to shield those who have disgraced it leads to the very natural conclusion that if even the chief offender is sacrificed it will be through indifference rather than the spirit of justice which should guide the avenging hand. It was surely a blessed sight for those who had the privilege of witnessing it to see Mr. Bingham rise in the House and defend his patron Hoax Ames. That this man, steeped to the lips in the same degradation that belongs to the shovel-maker, should stand up for the honesty of the latter is, after all, fitting. That he should have the audacity to do so is only to be comprehended in connection with the fact that the House was found willing to listen to him. That he should decry the honest spirit of patriotism which has consigned his name, as well as that of Hoax Ames and the rest, to a dishonored tomb, is as natural as that the fallen Lucifer should curse the sun. For General Butler's course in the matter there is the excuse which he makes himself, that he has defended criminals before now in courts of justice. Why, therefore, should he not be the defender of a criminal to-day? There is nothing in his position to astonish anybody. Shouts of laughter may ring

Like a man's laughter heard in hell,

when he tells the House that there are but five just men in it. He knows his audience, and knows that when he hits its measure of selfappreciation he will be applauded. He assails the press, and every galled jade whose withers have been wrung as much as his own in his day feels that there is a balm in Gilead after General Banks, who also made a speech, was full of apologies for the course he and his associates of the committee felt obliged to take. His fraternal feeling for Ames made it difficult for him to sharpen the sword of Bunker Hill and strike off the head of his colleague. He would sooner have had it beaten into a shovel and throw up trenches around the beleaguered Hoax. For Brooks, too, his bowels of compassion were strangely griped. It was the most painful duty of his life to ask for the sacrifice of these two.

In face of all this backsliding, hesitancy and tears for traitors to public trust it is curious that some member with the shamelessness of Bingham-say Kelley, Dawes or Garfieldshould not seriously propose a resolution not merely exonerating Ames and Brooks, but passing a severe censure upon the country and public opinion.

If they have decided to accept the dishonor of acquitting these men, why not rush on and formally condemn honesty and patriotism as things not to be tolerated within the walls of Congress? So far as the trial has progressed it is a farce and an insult to decency. Let the members, then, before they conclude, do something to fill the people with side-splitting laughter, that they may have something pleasant to mingle with their shame.

"A JOURNAL MAY FALL HERE OF a trusted statesman there, but still the principles of the party will live, supported by the honest masses," said the Pottsville (Pa.) Journal last year, and so, it repeats, "it is now. If Pomeroy, or Caldwell, or Colfax prove to be corrupt, their influence in the republican party will cease, while republicans will demand their punishment." The Journal speaks for the coal and iron kings of Pennsylvania. Now let us see who and how many of the fallen trusted statesmen will be punished.

"YOU WILL DIG THE GRAVE OF THE RE-PUBLICAN PARTY," cried Congressman Haw-ley, "if you increase the pay of members of Congress." Congressman Hawley has not yet been renominated nor re-elected from the First Congressional district in Connecticut. Perhaps he thinks the republican party has as heavy burdens as it can bear pending the present election canvass in Connecticut.

"LET THERE BE NO FAWNING OF bootlicking, but a genuine expression of hearty good will towards the man who is to rule our destiny for the four years from the 4th of

The Pacific Mail Subsidy Investigation and the Panie in the Stock. The Congressional investigation into the alleged corruption in the passage of the Pacific Mail Steamship subsidy is conducted by the Committee of Ways and Means of the House of Representatives, of which Oredit Dawes is the Chairman and Kelley and Brooks are members. The committee sit with closed doors. The seal of secreey is affixed to all the deeds of corruption they may unwittingly unearth. This is simply a farce. If public opinion had not forced open the doors of Poland's whitewashing committee room everybody knows that the guilt of the tainted Crédit Mobilier Congressmen would to-day have been unrevealed or only guessed at by the people through such imperfect hints as might have leaked out through the keyhole.

The subsidy voted by Congress to the Pacific Mail Steamship Company is just so much money taken out of the pockets of the people for the advantage of a ring of speculative individuals. There is nothing in the history or management of the company which entitles it to public aid. Its affairs have not been conducted in such a manner as to command confidence and approbation. It has been a magnificent fraud—a sort of fancy speculation in which fortunes might be made and lost; a football for the gamblers of the street to kick hither and thither at their will. The events of yesterday on Wall street will serve to show Congress and the people the character of the corporation that has been deemed worthy of special aid out of the public Treasury. The officers of the company were to be seen struggling to keep the inflated stock up to its fictitious price in order to save themselves from ruin in the speculations in which they had become involved. The securities of the Pacific Mail and the Panama Railroad, both of which are under the direct control of the president of the former company, were reported to be flying about the street as "collaterals" in order to raise money to carry the stock, which kept falling lower and lower and growing weaker and weaker. It was a "corner," not made by the intrigues of sharp operators but under the influence of bad management and the conviction that there was no solid basis under the stock at the quotations to which it had been driven by the bulls. The people's money has been appropriated by Congress to aid such reckless gambling as this and not to assist the company in its legitimate business.

The management of the company has been on a par with the character of the stock-jobbing operations of the officers. Its magnificent steamers have been built rather for show than for use, and when they have been lost one after another, the first error has not been remedied, as it might have been if their places had been supplied with sound propellers, capable of being run at half the expense and of doing much better service. Enormous amounts have been expended on docks the insecurity of which ought to have been apparent to engineers of ordinary capacity. One of the pleas urged in support of the company's claim for national aid has been its American character. "Let us support an American line as the English support British lines" has been the specious cry. But the money taken from our Treasury is paid to English vessels to do the company's trade. The Ormsby, running between New York and Aspinwall, is an English shell of iron which no sound English company would own. The Quang Se, an English boat, is now on its way to the Pacific by the Suez Canal route, under the command of the captain who lost the Bienville. The Mikado, the Macgregor, the Yokohama and the Hong Kong, the two latter of which are in process of construction, are all English vessels. This would be all very well if our lawmakers were sensible enough to enact laws which would enable all our steamship lines to purchase ves sels in the cheapest markets, but at present they are only subsidizing a favored company to enable it to pay English steamers to carry on its trade.

It is notorious that the subsidies granted to the Pacific Mail Company have been secured by bribery and corruption. No person familiar with the business of legislation at Washington has any more doubt of this fact than he has of the location of the Capitol. It is asserted that, in the recklessness of successful jobbery, the members of the House who received consideration for their last votes in favor of this great swindle have neglected to cover up their tracks; that Mr. Ordway's books will tell a damaging story about the time of the passage of the last subsidy. The committee to which the investigation into this matter has been entrusted has among its members, as we have said, some of the worst of the Crédit Mobilier speculators. They will no doubt endeavor to cover up the track of other dishonest Representatives for their own protection, and it is to that end that their so-called investigation is made with closed doors. This will not do! All the world knows that the Ways and Means Committee is suspected above all others of corruption in this very subsidy business, and a Star-Chamber inquiry will not satisfy the people. Although the session is near its close we must have a full exposure of the iniquity, and the money taken dishonestly out of the public Treasury must be withheld from the company. It is time that the people should be protected against the avarice of this magnificent fraud, and it is only a proper retribution that the company should be made to lose the money it has invested in debauching Congress. Let us have a full and open investigation, and let every honest man in Congress insist upon the repeal of legislation secured by bribery and corruption. Produce the accounts and minutes of the Pacific Mail corporation and the books of the Sergeant-at-Arms!

In the meantime it will be well for the directors of the Pacific Mail Company to bear in mind that they are all personally liable for any loss that may be incurred through the improper or illegal action of their officers. and it will be well also for the stockholders of both the Panama Railroad and the Pacific Mail to look to their securities. Have they reflected how long it is since a thorough examination of the securities has been made? As all sorts of rumors are flying about the street, and as it is notorious that the high officials of Pacific Mail are badly "hit" by the bursting of the bubble, a little prudence on the part of the directors and the stockholders may not be out of place.

sioners of Emigration prompt au

needed action was taken on the flagrant abuses , according to the report of the investitee, made life on Ward's Island enything but desirable. A diet like that person there to a condition favorable to agent of the Eric Railway seems to have caused quite a commotion in the usually placid councils of the Commission. Too much caution cannot be exercised in the protection of emigrants against unscrupulous parties, and the Commissioners are obliged, by the duty they owe the public, to hold a rigid investigation into the truth or falsity of the charges preferred against agents admitted to Castle Garden. This investigation in the case alluded to was commenced yesterday. Taking into considera-tion the vast tide of emigration from Europe to this port the department in question cannot exercise too much vigilance. In this instance the "investigation" ought not to be required. No man should be allowed to sell tickets to emigrants in the Garden whose business has been to make a living out of them as a "runner" or a "boarding house keeper."

Congress-The Utah Bills Passed by

the Senate. The Senate has passed the House bill to carry out the provisions of the Washington Treaty in relation to the Northeastern fisheries, and as the bill has been pushed through in consequence of the President's special message on the subject it may now be considered a law. Our Yankee fishermen, therefore, may prepare for fishing freely during the season bout to open, without fear of molestation, in all the Atlantic coast waters, bays and creeks of the New Dominion. The Committee of Conference appointed on the disagreements between the two houses on the bill providing for the distribution of the Geneva award will doubtless settle that matter, so that all the great questions embraced in the Treaty of Washington may be considered as disposed of.

In deference to another special message of the President the Senate took into consideration and passed yesterday a bill amending the organic Territorial law of Utah, with the view of establishing the supremacy of the United States laws and Courts in said Territory, and, from the President's urgent appeal in behalf of law and order for the bill suggested, we presume that the new bill will become a law before the close of the present session. Meantime, the prospect for a Congressional settlement of the Louisiana imbroglio, upon which the President has also specially appealed for some adjustment, is becoming exceedingly doubtful. Some of the regular appropriation bills still hang fire, and the interval remaining to this Congress to the 4th of March is now so brief that the probabilities of an extra session are rather strengthened than weakened from day to day.

The Crédit Mobilier misérables of the House and the Crédit Mobilier and Louisiana investigations of the Senate, together with the alleged bribery and corruption cases of Senators Pomeroy and Caldwell, have so demoralized and embarrassed the two houses that they would probably have wholly overlooked the practical measures of legislation required to the end of the session but for the constant attendance of the President at the Capitol and his frequent special messages on subjects which cannot be safely neglected. Lamentable, indeed, are the closing days, and lame and impotent, from present indications, will be the conclusion, of this Forty-second Congress.

NEW STATE PROPOSITIONS IN THE SOUTHwest.—After declaring that there is "neither bottom nor strength" to the movement to make a new State out of East Tennessee and certain border counties in North Carolina, the | casioned by the use of hair dye in which sugar Nashville Republican Banner mentions the receipt of private information to the effect that members of the Alabama Legislature are quietly canvassing among themselves the propriety of selling to Tennessee all that part of Alabams lying north of the Tennessee River and adding a portion of Florida (including, no doubt, the harbor of Pensacola) to Alabama. The geographical positions of both States would be vastly improved by the change; but what would Florida say to the loss of so much of her seacoast? The next new State sensation, the Banner thinks, will be a proposition to form a new State out of all that portion of West Tennessee lying between the Tennessee and Mississippi rivers, with Jackson as its capital. "By that time," concludes our Nashville contemporary, "we shall have moved the national capital to Nashville, and everything will be lovely." Provided, however, Washington Congressional corrup-tion and profligacy be left behind.

THE STREETS-ARE THEY TO BE CLEANED .-Indications of moderate weather and a thorough thay should admonish the Street Cleanng Bureau that every day's work expended while the ice and snow are dissolving will be worth more in clearing the streets than twice the amount at a later day. We believe that the city would gladly have paid the expense of removing the snow before successive rains and frost had solidified it into the slippery ice-bed which has been fatal to so many horses. As the Bureau neglected to clear away the snow when it fell, the best it can now do is to employ every man who can be had, while the thaw lasts, sweeping the water into the sewers. If this is not done the early Spring will find the city streets in a condition as disgraceful as that we saw last year under the discarded contractor. Having assumed the duty of cleaning the streets and protecting the public interests, the Police Commissioners will be held responsible by our citizens. We must be to the pavements free from mud and dirt and the Commissioners will not have the excuse of deficient power if they fail in ther self-imposed duty.

"MARK THIS PREDICTION!" exclaims the Albany Journal; "if Ames and Brooks are saved from expulsion it will be due to the action of the democratic members of the House." What a pity some power could not have saved Colfax Patterson, Bingham, Gaz-field & Co. from the blandishment of the archtempter Amest "IT LOOKED ODD ENOUGH," remarks the

Boston Transcript, "to see that in Washington on Monday General Banks carried an administration measure over the decided opposi-

The March Season of Italian Opera-After a successful round of performances in different parts of the country, and particularly at Boston and Chicago, the Italian opera company has returned for a short season of four weeks in New York, commencing to-morrow evening, with "Favorita" and Lucca in the role of Leonora. It is reported there will be some change in the cast of characters in the representation of this opera, and that Jamet and Vizzani will take the places of Coulon and Abrugnedo. With this change, and Lucca having well rested and being in fine voice, we may expect a most enjoyable entertainment. "Favorita" was given during the last season, and all who saw the splendid performance of Mme. Lucca then must want to see it repeated. Among the best lyric artists of the world there is not one, perhaps, who equals Lucca in this rôle in dramatic fervor, in the charm of her action and in the use of her exquisite voice. To see and hear her as Leonora is something to be remembered for life. Now that this truly great artist has come again for a short season, and perhaps the last in New York, let us hope there will be no more attempts to drag her down to the level of artists who are not comparable with her. It is seldom we have an opportunity of seeing such transcendent talents as hers, and we ought, therefore, in the interest of art and the opera, to be just, at least, if not generous. We hope the management may have a profit-able season, and that the charming little

THE SOUTH AMERICAN REVOLUTIONIST AGI-TATION is extending in Peru and Bolivia. The movement in Peru has been intensified by the shooting and killing by government officials of Colonels Gamindo and Ceballos at their place of political exile on the Amazon. A change of Ministry, perhaps of government, is imminent in Lima.

prima donna may meet with the success she so

well deserves.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

Ex-Governor Hoffman and family are in Nice. General James Watson Webb is convalescing at

Dion and Mrs. Boucleault have returned to the General W. J. Palmer, of Colorado, has arrived at

the St. Nicholas Hotel. Governor Marshall Jewell, of Connecticut, is at the Firth Avenue Hotel.

Ex-Congressman Thomas Cornell, of Rondout, in

at the St. Nicholas Hotel. t the St. Nicholas Hotel. Mr. O. Stenersen, the Swedish Minister, is in town, stopping at the Hoffman House.
"Easy as A, B, C"—(Ames, Brooks and Colfax)—

winning and losing Congressional honors.

Mr. and Mrs. L. P. Morton and Miss Morton yes-

terday sailed in the Abyssinia for Liverpool.
State Treasurer R. W. Mackey, of Pennsylvania,

yesterday arrived at the Metropolitan Hotel.

There's many a slip 'twixt the rope and the neck. Vide Stokes and the Sheriff's warrant for his exe Vicomte Montauban, son of the Comte de Pall-

kao, is to marry Miss Butterfield, an English heiress.

The nomination of Mr. Kilbourne Knex, of New

York, as Commissary General, has been confirmed by the Senate.

Mayor Havemeyer's granddaughter, Miss Peet,

was especially noticed for skilful riding at a late fox hunt on the Roman Campagna.

The editor of the Philadelphia Press says some-

thing that has occurred in Congress reminds him of a bottle of champagne. Only one! P-r-o-d-i-g-i-

An exchange says it is not surprised that two shaves should make a man appear crazy—one shave with some razors has set many a man half crazy.

Captain Jack, the Modoc, says "Squire Steele made him chief." As things look now it seems as if a general steal might be somewhere in this Mo

It is wickedly instnuated by a Boston paper that Congressman Alley demanded pay and mileage from each committee before which he testified on the same day.

It is stated that Governor Geary's death was oo lead was a principal ingredient. An unbeliever says he wore a wig.

Mr. and Mrs. Field, of this city, are reperted to

give the most brilliant entertainments had by the "best society" of Rome. Their daughter has become the Princess Triggiano.

The Chicago *Times* is apprehensive of the fate of that \$7,000 which Pomeroy paid York now that it is in the hands of a Congressional committee.

Henry Ward Beecher visited the 'Change at St. Louis yesterneon, and made a short speech to the merchants, which was cordially received. A large number of ladies filled the galleries of the chamber.

A modern writer has said, "Despised money-et

ting, in its normal operation, is the most bac-ficent passion of mankind." Will this appy to the passion of Congressmen for operations in oredit Mobilier stock ?

Mr. William Barnes, son-in-law of Thurlov Weed. Crédit Mobilier stock ?

has been appointed General Manager of the Industrial Exhibition Company of New York. He was for ten years Superintendent of the Insurance Department of this State. "Aleck" Stephens was elected to Congress yes

day from the Eighth Georgia district. He "coached" in the canvass by the spirit of the Thomas Jefferson. Mr. Stephens will take 14 seas in the Porty-third Congress.

Governor Jewell, of Connecticut, has ast made

an official inspection of the Star Prison at Wethersfield and found everythis satisfactory; which is more than he could sar of the weather itself about the same time.

Governor Hartranft, of Per-sylvania, has com-

Governor Hartranft, of Per-Sylvania, has commenced the pardoning busirs by pardening some scamps who poisoned a votable horse in order to prevent him from winnist a race in which they were interested. A by beginning, some of the paper are aircady beating the bush for cándidates for the Presidency after General Grant's second rm. The Cincinnati Commercial expresses its prierence for Elliu B. Washburne, our Minister v France, as the successor of Grant. Mr. Peship Smith, the Adviser on International Law to the Japanese Government, has obtained notorier by an ineffectual attempt to notorier by an ineffectual attempt to re-mount his nationality as a citizen of the United Stars of America and become a "poor, ignorant,

heithen Japanese."

The Chicago Pribune regards the appointment of Senator Dick Yates as a government Director of the Union Pacific Railway as a joke. If so, it is the best practical one that has originated in Washin ton for a long time. It beats Oakes Ames' bes and in ordinary times would be worth a million.

George Sand thinks that the late ex-Empere Napeleon never deserved to be treated as either a monster or an idiot. As a private individual he had sterling qualities, and from her own experi-

ence she bears testimony to the sincere and generous side of his character. What a pity, then, he built on sand. Count Bernstord, who lately arrived here to replace Count Arco as Chief Secretary of the German Legation, yesterday came on from Washington to the Brevoort Heuse, and will sail in the Bremen steamship Cimbria te-day. The occasion of his sudden recall to Europe is the serious illness of his

THE PRESIDENT INVITED TO NASHVILLE.

father, the German Minister to England

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Peb. 28, 1873. The City Council unanimously adopted a resolution extending an invitation to President Grant to visit Neshville during his Southern tour, and tendering him the hospitality of the city.